

"A hospital may be a distinguished institution, no matter what its size.

If it is great in spirit, original in its outlook, creative in its service and inspiring in its community relation= ships, it will assume a definite personality."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DECEMBER 31, 1937

There are three major health problems among the Negroes in New Orleans, namely, (1) tuberculosis, (2) syphilis and (3) maternal and infant welfare. During 1937 we redoubled our emphasis upon these phases of our work.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is admittedly a disease of poverty, and this fact accounts for its excessive prevalence among Negroes. It is not easily recognizable in its early stages, and thousands of people having the disease walk the streets without knowing that they are infected. If discovered early, tuberculosis is easily cured, frequently without hospitalization. If it is not discovered before it reaches advanced stages, cure is less likely, and hospitalization becomes necessary. The hospitalization of Negro tuberculosis patients in New Orleans and Louisiana is a real problem. Adequate hospitalization requires that there be at least one sanitorium bed for each annual death from tuberculosis. In 1934 there were 891 Negro deaths from tuberculosis in Louisiana, while there were only 182 beds available. Obviously, there were during that year 709 active cases of tuberculosis not isolated and spreading the disease in the community.

Flint-Goodridge with its present facilities and resources cannot think of approaching the problem of hospitalization. However, we have assumed some responsibility for the control of tuberculosis in New Orleans through early diagnosis and ambulatory treatment. The hospital cooperates with the New Orleans Tuberculosis Committee in tuberculin testing public school children to the extent of furnishing

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x-rays for the cost of film. Our staff has tuberculin tested all NYA registrants and the students of Dillard and Gilbert Academy. Any of these persons found to have tuberculosis have had our clinic made available to them. Through a contribution from the New Orleans Tuberculosis Committee, we are able to furnish chest x-rays without charge to indigent clinic patients. That the Flint-Goodridge tuberculosis clinic is progressive is indicated by the fact that we established here the first pneumothorax clinic in the city. All of the other major clinics of the city now use this treatment.

Realizing the futility of treating one person without bringing in for examination all the members of his family, and further realizing the importance of isolation, sanitation, ventilation, etc., during 1937 we were able to secure a public health nurse for the tuberculosis clinic whose responsibility it is to bring into clinic all contacts, to see that the doctor's orders are carried out at home and to insist upon regular clinic attendance. As a result, in 1937 the attendance in this clinic increased 62% over 1936.

SYPHILIS

The treatment of syphilis is a long drawn out, expensive procedure requiring from two to three years of intensive treatment when found in its early stages. It requires intelligence and courage to complete a cure for syphilis. The renowned Dr. Joseph Hume once told me that it was a very rare thing for him to be able to keep a patient, even physicians, under treatment long enough to discharge them as cured. It is a tremendous problem to develop in persons of below the average intelligence, as most clinic patients are, suffithmowledge to understand that while there are no visible signs

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of the disease, it is none the less insidiously pursuing its course.

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As in tuberculosis, we have emphasized early diagnosis in syphilis. A blood test is run on every patient entering all clinics. and on all free hospital patients. If the reaction is positive, the patient is referred to the syphilis clinic. A public health nurse also works in this clinic. It is her responsibility to develop an understanding in patients with regard to the necessity for continued treatment and also to bring in for examination all members of the infected person's family. As a matter of accommodating economic factors, through the cooperation of the Louisiana State Board of Health, we were able to provide during the last half of the year free drugs to persons unable to pay the fee of 25¢ per injection. For those persons who work but do not earn enough to secure a private physician, one session of the clinic per week is conducted at night. Members of this clinic staff have accepted regular assignments to speak to parent-teacher groups, clubs, etc., in connection with the general educational program of the New Orleans Social Hygiene Committee.

INFANT AND MATERNAL WELFARE

In 1932 we recognized the hazards involved in the delivery of such a large percentage of babies by midwives. By adding to our staff a social worker whose job it was to form mothers clubs for the purpose of educating women as to the advantage of using a doctor at home, or going to a hospital for childbirth, and by reducing the hospital rate to a fee comparable to that charged by midwives, the number of hospital births at Flint-Goodridge in 1937 was approximately 400% more than in 1932 and 34.2% more than in 1936. The

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following statement as to the trend of colored women toward physicians and hospitals as compared with that of white women reveals that a larger percentage of white babies than colored was delivered by midwives in 1935.

DELIVERIES IN NEW ORLEANS BY PERCENTAGES OF PLACE AND COLOR

	HOSPITALS	HOMES	
1932	Table A The Lawrence Con-	Physician	Midwives
White	58.5	24.2	17.3
Colored	65.0	13.3	21,7
1935	by the Julius Rosens		
White	70.7	17.2	12.0
Colored	71.6	18.3	10.0

Flint-Goodridge might well conclude that it played some part in bringing about this improvement.

The infant mortality rate in Louisiana, i.e., deaths within the first year, is 54.1% higher among Negro babies than whites.

During the past year we have emphasized more than formerly the "well baby clinic". Mothers are requested to bring their babies back to this clinic once each month for inspection and advice. Visits to the pediatric clinic have increased from 1,242 in 1932 and 2,095 in 1936 to 3,623 in 1937.

Although only 10% of the Negro babies born in New Orleans in 1935 were delivered by midwives, the percentage of deliveries by midwives in the rural areas of Louisiana in the same year was 89.9. Since it is difficult to get physicians to practice in the rural parishes, it is obvious that midwifery will continue. An effort should be made to develop graduate nurses as midwives. There is no school of midwifery in the entire South. It might therefore be well for Flint-Goodridge to consider offering such training. This possibility is presently being discussed with the United States Children's Bureau.

GROUP HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE

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Our ambition to conduct a plan whereby groups of employed persons may secure hospitalization when needed for a fixed annual premium within the reach of persons with low income has proved to be practical and desirable from the point of view of the subscriber and the hospital. As will be seen from the schedule below, \$3.65 per year - A-Penny-A-Day - is sufficient to support the plan. We now have enrolled 63 groups covering 2,436 persons. We have not used any of the subsidy provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and at December 31 there was a reserve of \$408.04 in addition to that grant. The operation of this plan had considerable influence upon the increase of hospital occupancy during 1937. The idea was difficult to sell in the first year, but as more people know of its advantages, we are confident of an increased volume of subscribers, thereby creating a greater demand for hospitalization on a pay basis.

MEMBERSHIP	
Contracts Issued Cancellations Contracts in Force	1,946 489 1,457
Dependents Covered Cancellations Dependents Covered	1,381 402 979
TOTAL PERSONS PROTECTED	2,436
EARNINGS	Sauler Associate in the Departmen
Fees Collected	\$ 4,903.02 \$ 4,903.02
EXPENDITURES	
Hospital Services Administration Expenses Total Expenditures	\$ 2,246.70 2,248.28 4,494.98
Operating Gain Rosenwald Grant Cash on Hand	408.04 4,500.00 4,908.04 \$ 4,908.04

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Cancellations 402
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TOTAL PERSONS PROTECTED

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RAPNINGS

Fees Collected 2 4,908,02 \$ 4,905,02

2,436

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408,04

4.500,00

EXPUTIONARY .

Hospital Services \$ 2,246,70
Administration Expenses 2,248,28
Total Expenditures

Operating Gain Rosenwald Grant Cash on Hand

ROSENWALD FUND GRANTS \$22,000

In January we received a grant of \$4,000 from the Julius
Rosenwald Fund, and in April this amount was supplemented by \$18,000,
this \$22,000 grant to be used for the development of professional personnel and the extending of clinic services as outlined in a request
which we made of the Fund on December 1, 1936. The funds are to be
used over a period of three years and include (1) an annual fellowship for postgraduate study; (2) the support of three residencies,
namely: (a) Urology and Syphilis, (b) Medicine and (c) Eye, Ear, Nose
and Throat; (3) the support of a public health nurse in three clinics,
namely: (a) Syphilis, (b) Tuberculosis and (c) Obstetrics and Pediatrics; (4) the support of clinical teaching in the tuberculosis clinic;
(5) the establishment of a dental clinic; and (6) fellowship for record
room study, for study in x-ray, anaesthesia, etc.

As a result of the Rosenwald grant, we have established a dental clinic with all new equipment. The clinic is under the direction of Dr. Joseph P. Wahl who has had many years of teaching experience and is recognized as one of the outstanding oral surgeons of the city. Dr. Wahl has two Junior Consultants and a staff of nine Negro dentists associated with him.

Dr. C. H. D. Bowers, Senior Associate in the Department of Medicine, is studying for twelve months at the New York University School of Medicine and Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Sara Reid who is now in charge of our Record Room was given a fellowship for training at Strong Memorial Hospital of the University of Rochester. The securing of a more qualified Record Librarian strengthens us at a point which had been subject to

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In July Dr. F. T. Jones who since the beginning of the new hospital has served as Roentgenologist was also appointed as Anaesthetist, after having studied on fellowship. Our former practice had been for internes to administer anaesthetics.

Several additional members of the hospital personnel have done further study during the year. Miss E. Ophelia Settle, Director of Social Service, was given a leave of absence September 1 for a year of postgraduate study at the New York School of Social Work. Mrs. Eola Lyons Taylor, Director of Nursing, was given a six weeks' leave of absence during which time she observed nursing practices and technique at the University of Minnesota, the University of Wisconsin and at the several hospitals forming the Mayo Clinics. During the summer the Superintendent visited each of the Negro hospitals in the United States, which are approved by the American College of Surgeons, for the purpose of acquiring through observation methods of improving the work of Flint-Goodridge.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

In December, \$1,083.04 representing 25% of a legacy left to the hospital by Mrs. Cora Edgar Haynes was received from the Canal Bank in Liquidation. At the same time \$64.06 was received from the old New Orleans Colored Hospital Association which merged its resources with the campaign to build the new hospital. This money also represented a payment from the Canal Bank in Liquidation. A third legacy of \$50.00 came to the hospital from Miss Mattie C. Cross of Houma, Louisiana. Both Mrs. Haynes and Mrs. Cross were colored.



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For the first five years Dr. I. I. Lemann was responsible for a hundred dollar contribution annually for the purchase of medical journals. Mrs. Lemann has very graciously continued this gift. We have also received from Dr. Lemann's private library 160 volumes of medical books.

Dr. Enos H. Bigelow, a retired physician of Framingham,

Massachusetts, heard about the work of the hospital through a Congregational Church meeting and contributed his medical library consisting of 75 volumes.

Many useful articles of hospital supplies, garments and thousands of surgical dressings, all of which were very helpful in our services to free patients, were received from the Women's Societies of the Congregational Churches in the North and West. They also sent a total of \$143.65 in cash.

NYA TRAINING PROJECTS

Beginning in January we have conducted a training course for nurse maids in cooperation with the National Youth Administration. The course includes classroom and practical instruction in such matters as personal hygiene, the proper care of dishes, ice boxes, baby bottles, clothing, bedding, the preparation of ordinary formulae, the general care of the sick room, the preparation of surgical dressings, answering telephones properly and proper methods of ordinary house cleaning. One hundred twenty-two young women who are receiving NYA assistance have been included in this project. Our aim is to prepare them for work as maids in hospitals or in private homes,

In April we began a project with young men receiving NYA assistance for training in work as hospital orderlies. Colored orderlies are used by all New Orleans hospitals. The course was

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We were also reserved from Dr. Lemann's private internty 160 valuess
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designed to train unemployed young men to qualify for these jobs. They are given lectures and practical instruction in services to patients, elevator operation, gardening, care of floors, walls and windows, proper disposal of waste and garbage and in painting and general repairs. Twenty-six young men have been included in this course. Each orderly employed at Flint-Goodridge since the course began has come from this group.

A supervisor is placed at the hospital by the NYA to supervise these projects. While the hospital has contributed to the training of these young people, they in turn have rendered very valuable services. Acknowledgment is also made of the assistance given by the NYA through the assigning of persons to work in our offices, laboratories and dietary department. Almost all hospital sewing has been done by the NYA sewing project.

Three other persons were given opportunities for training in the hospital during the year. A dietetic internship was given to one young lady who immediately upon completion of her course was employed by St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, North Carolina. Another young lady was taken into our medical record room to be trained for a job at Parkside Hospital, Detroit. A third person, employed as an X-ray Technician in Knoxville, spent six weeks observing in our X-ray Department in an effort to improve her technique.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE FOR PHYSICIANS

In June we conducted the second postgraduate course for physicians. Forty-five physicians from five states attended the course which ran for two weeks. The emphasis in 1937 was upon tuber-culosis and syphilis, and most of the time was given to these subjects.

designed to train assembled young one to quality for these jobs. These ere given increase and precision. Instruction in services to protests, or observed operation, promoting, mean of the partition and electron, promote the design and in service and electron. Promote the design and another repairts. Therefore, the design and the service in this course, then other than other than other levels. The third and the service in this course, the design and the latter than other levels.

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The faculty was composed principally of professors of the Tulane
University and Louisiana State University Medical Schools, supplemented by Dr. T. K. Lawless, a member of the faculty of the Northwestern University Medical School, and Dr. Laurie L. Allen, Chief of
the Tuberculosis Division in the Milwaukee County Dispensary. The
Medical Advisory Board is of the opinion that the course effectively
serves a great need and that it should be continued. Plans are now
being made for the 1938 course.

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

One of the groups interested in Flint-Goodridge is the Woman's Auxiliary composed of approximately two hundred women who in many ways work with the hospital in interpreting its program to the community as well as assisting the hospital financially. The Auxiliary assumes responsibility for the sponsoring of an annual tea to which the public is invited, a Christmas party for clinic children and the observance of National Hospital Day. They have given several articles of equipment from time to time, and very recently presented the hospital with an incubator which was very much needed in the care of prematurely born infants. These women also sponsor the beautification of the hospital lawn through the purchase of flowers and shrubbery.

DR. LEMANN AND MR. HOWARD

In the passing of Dr. Lemann and Mr. Howard Flint-Goodridge has suffered irreparable losses.

Dr. I. I. Lemann was a member of the original Medical Advisory Board elected by the Board of Trustees on March 28, 1931. Upon the death of Dr. C. Jeff Miller March 21, 1936, Dr. Lemann was elected Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board and served in this capacity

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL OF DILLARD UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

until his death on September 1, 1937. Dr. Lemann also served as Senior Consultant to the Department of Medicine from the beginning of the hospital until his death.

The postgraduate course for physicians appealed strongly to Dr. Lemann, and it was very largely through his interest, and that of the other members of the Medical Advisory Board, that Flint-Goodridge was able to secure many of the best teachers from the two local medical schools to conduct the course.

The point at which Dr. Lemann was of inestimable value to the hospital was his depth of understanding of the problems confronting Negro doctors and his ability to win his associates on the consulting staff to a sympathetic understanding of the peculiar contribution which they might make.

Mr. Alvin P. Howard was one of the original Trustees. He served as Treasurer of the Board, and his interest and active participation in the financial management were of great value. He also served as Chairman of the Building Committee during the construction of the hospital and the university. As a member of the Hospital Committee his interest in all phases of the development of Flint-Goodridge was always evident.

Much of the spirit of these two friends has gone into the making of the hospital. Their passing is a loss which shall not soon be recovered.

After the death of Dr. Lemann, Dr. A. J. Hockett who had previously served as Secretary of the Medical Advisory Board was asked to serve as Chairman Pro Tem. In December, Dr. J. H. Musser, Professor of Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, was

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elected to succeed Dr. Lemann as a member of the Medical Advisory Board and as Senior Consultant to the Department of Medicine.

VOLUME OF WORK INCREASES

In every department of the hospital the volume of work was greater in 1937 than in any previous year. The total number of individuals served in 1937 was 63.2% over 1932 and 31.0% above 1936.

TOTAL INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS SERVED

	1935	1936	1937
Hospital	1,525	1,679	2,118
Clinic	3,698	3,165	5,439
Emergency	1,357	1,735	1,987
Total	6,580	6,579	9,544

The increase in hospital patients was largely in the pay group, as will be seen from the following schedules:

HOSPITAL PATIENTS

The auditor's report	1935	1936	1937
Compensation	200	273	350
Other Full Pay	291	415	529
Part Pay	230	224	387
Newly Born	212	181	243
Free	582	586	609
Total	1,525	1,679	2,118
The second second			
DAYS OF CA	ARE GIVEN		
		sided, the t	obal dellas
Windows and mark makes a contract and and	1935	1936	1937
Compensation	1,734	3,035	2,591
Other Full Pay	2,135	2,624	3,400
Part Pay	1,569	1,729	3,274
Newly Born	1,467	1,157	1,592
Free	5,994	5,508	5,469
Total	12,899	14,053	16,326
Tundo marking book as were for the	20,000	II D. Taraki	
Average Daily Patients	35.3	38.4	43.4
morabo parry rantemen	2000	AND TEMPORAL SE	The state of
Percentage of Occupancy Free	58.7	46.3	42.6
rescendage of occupancy free		a blotter days	Man de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la

stacted to succeed Dr. Leagues as a member of the Medical Advisory Sourd and as Senior Consultant to the Department of Medicine.

asw whom to sention and lastquon and to Japantagen waswe mi greater in 1957 than is any previous year. The total number of individuals served in 1957 was 65.25 over 1952 and 51.05 above 1956.

Zget	996T	1955	
2,118 5,479 1,987	1,679 8,165 1,735 8,579	1,525 2,688 1,357 6,580	Hospital Clinic Emergency Total

The increase in hospital patients was largely in the pay

group, as will be seen from the following schedules:

		The second second	
7557	1856	1935	
550 587 587 885 800 800 2,118	278 415 224 181 536 1,679	200 201 230 230 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	Compensation Other Full Pay Part Pay Newly Born Free Total
1937	3881	<u>1886</u>	
2,691 3,400 3,274 1,692 5,469 16,326	3,055 2,624 1,729 1,157 1,157 14,055	1,784 2,135 1,569 1,467 15,984	Compensation Other Full Pay Part Pay Newly Born Free Total
45.4	4,85	5.03	Average Daily Petients
8.94	46.8	7.03	Farcentage of Occupancy Free

The total clinic visits were 4,580 more than in the previous year. The increase is particularly noticeable in pediatrics, syphilis, tuberculosis and eye. The new dental clinic obviously is meeting a great need.

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL OF DILLARD UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

ent Far Olinic Vinit (2)	LINIC VISITS		30,89
SERVICE	1935	1936	1937
Medical A Syphilis Tuberculosis Surgery Pediatrics Gynecology Obstetrics Urology Ear, Nose, Throat Eye Dental Special Total	3,620 4,044 3,156 2,635 1,345 1,218 2,019 1,742 1,200 105 21,084	2,948 3,080 223 2,988 2,095 1,032 1,073 1,540 1,388 1,078 - 200 17,645	2,513 3,890 360 2,644 3,623 1,069 962 1,360 1,582 1,998 1,478 746
Salata Carlo de Caración de la	10/2/42	Box 18	

The auditor's report shows our earnings for the year amounted to \$51,868.01, and that we received in contributions \$21,150.71. During the same period our operating expenses, including \$1,719.84 spent for new equipment, amounted to \$73,053.55. The operating deficit for the year is therefore \$34.83. However, when Uncollectible Accounts and Depreciation on Equipment are added, the total deficit for 1937 is increased to \$2,598.01.

FINANCES

In addition to the regular hospital operations included in the above figures, we spent \$10,555.12 on special projects, these funds having been given for the specific purposes.

On January 1, 1937 the deficit of the hospital, since opening in 1932, was \$8,261.96. I am glad to report that during the year this figure has been reduced to \$7,164.93.

1937

\$3.20 \$3.55

30.8¢

23.4¢

7.7 7.4 6.4 8.3

> 286 713

 $\frac{746}{5,439}$

17.4%

38

140

150 20

166

994

1,066

10,668

5,797

12,918

4,274

560

14,147

3,656

X-ray Pictures

Laboratory Tests

Prescriptions Filled

2 1 609

-3.5

The total clinic visits were 4,580 more than in the previous year. The increase is particularly noticeable in pediatrics, syphilis, tuberculosis and eye. The new dental clinic obviously is meeting a great need.

CLINIC VISITS

7561	1956	1985	
2,515	2,948	3,820	Medical A
5,890		4,044	Syphilis
098			Tuberculosis
2,644	880.3	8,136	
	800.2		Pediatrics
1,089	380.1	1.845	Gynecology
336		SING	ao IntetedO
1,560	1.540	61072	Urology
1,682	1,588	217.1	Ear, Mose, Throat
1,998		1,200	Eye.
1.478			Dantal
	200		Special
22,225	17,645	22,084	

SHOMANIA

The suditor's report shows our earnings for the year amounted to \$51,868.01; and that we received in contributions \$21,150.71.

During the same period our operating expenses, including \$1,719.84

spent for new equipment, amounted to \$75,052.55. The operating
deficit for the year is therefore \$54.85. However, when Uncollectible
Accounts and Depreciation on Equipment are added, the total deficit
for 1937 is increased to \$2,588.01.

In addition to the regular hospital operations included in the above figures, we spent \$10,555.12 on special projects, these funds having been given for the specific purposes.

On January 1, 1957 the deficit of the hospital, since opening in 1952, was \$8,261.98. I am glad to report that during the year this figure has been reduced to \$7,164.95.

	SOME PERTIN	ENT FIGURES	
	SOME PERTIN		1070
		1935	1936
1.	Cost Per Patient Day (1)		
	A. All Patients	\$3.23	\$3.19
	B. Excluding Newly Borns	\$3.64	\$3.48
2.	Cost Per Clinic Visit (2)	27.7¢	35.3¢
3.	Prepared Meal Cost	14.6¢	17.6¢
	Average Days Stay		
4.		8.5	8.4
	(-)	8.7	11.1
	(b) Compensation	7.4	6.3
	(c) Other Full Pay	6.7	7.7
	(d) Part Pay		9.4
	(e) Free	11.9	5.4
5.	Individuals Admitted to		
	Each Clinic		707
	Medicine	822	707
	Surgery	734	697
	Pediatrics	751	626
	Gynecology & Obstetrics	584	477
	Urology	163	170
	Ear, Nose, Throat	368	339
	Eye	171	149
	Dental	or allies to	e was his ter v
		105	200
	Special Total	3,698	3,165
	lotal	0,000	
6.	Percent Free Clinic Visits (3) 81%	54.1%
7.	Free Patients Admitted for		
	Clinical Study	55	59
	Medicine		146
	Surgery	101	103
	Pediatrics	95	
	Gynecology & Obstetrics	223	173
	Urology	13	14
	Ear, Nose, Throat	81	85
	Eye	14	6
	Dentistry	Million and	
	Total	582	586
8.			
	Patients Treated		7 4 7
	Surgical Operations	639	743
	· V Diatoman	560	620

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL OF DILLARD UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS

		BERUDIT THAN		
	7856			
			Cost Per Patient Pay (1)	L
		22.23	A. All Patients	
85-55			B. Excluding Newly Sorr	
58.08	55.35	27.76	Cost Per Clinic Visit (2)	2.
44.83	17.69	14.6#	Prepared Meal Cost	
			Average Days Stay	
Tat	8.4		(a) All Patients	
7.4	1.11		(b) Compensation	
	8,8	7.4	(c) Other Full Pay	
8.5	7.7	7.0	(d) Part Pay	
	4.6	6.11	(e) Tree	
			of befilmha alsobivibel	-27
			Each Clinic	
	707	822	Medicine	
	793	754	Surgery	
1,559		751	Pediatrica	
478		584	Symecology & Obstetrics	
. 981		165	Urology	
272			Jacrat , seoM , TEL	
	149	7.17		
713	44	100	Dental	
	008		Special	
5,489	5,165	2,698	LedoT	
17.45	54.15	ALS (8)	Percent Free Clinic Vigita	
			merchan printed and amount	
			Tree Pathonte Admitted for	-7
			Climical Study	
88	93		Modicine	
	LAG	101	Surgery	
	103		Pediatrica	
	178	223	Cymecology & Obstetrics	
OSL	14		Urology	
			Ear, Nose, Throat	
98 20 1.50 2.66 2.66 2.66 2.66 2.66			Eye	
	888	588	Dantlatry	
			Special Services Rendered	.8
			Patients Treated	4 10
			Surgical Operations	
			X-ray Pictures	
		Id.147	Laboratory Tests	

Prescriptions Filled

				-15
		1935	1936	1937
9.	Births	212	181	243
10.	Deaths	49	55	74
11.	Percent Post Mortems	16.3%	32.7%	13.5%
12.	Cost of Free Services			1937
	(a) Hospital Pation (b) Clinic Patien (c) Clinical Teach (d) Emergency Case	ts ning es		\$19,123.23 4,819.29 4,500.00 2,712.95 \$31,155.47
	Total Contribution in F:	ree Services		\$51,155.41

- (1) Does not include services for which a fee is charged in addition to regular day rate.
- (2) Does not include cost of clinical teaching or services which are not covered by the 10¢ fee.
- (3) Up to August, 1936 our clinic fee was 25¢ per visit. We reduced the fee to 10¢, insisted upon payment, and as a result, we show a tremendous decline in percentage of free visits.